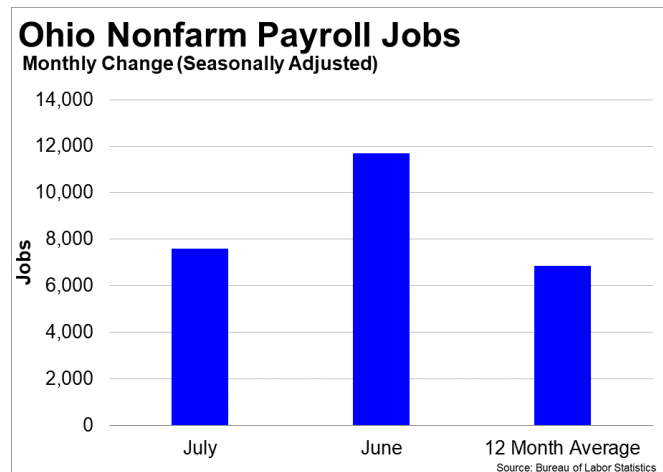
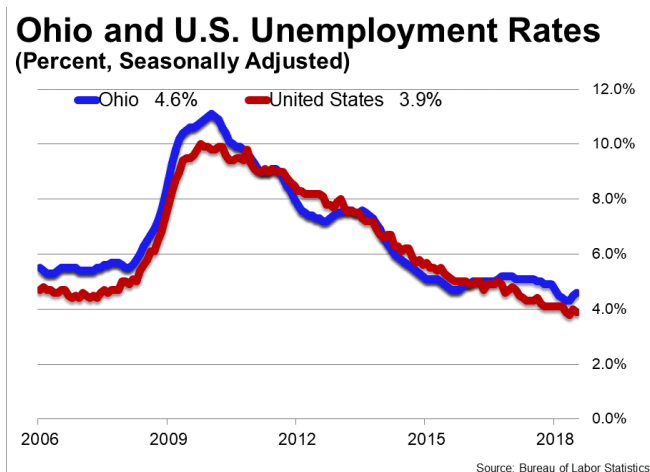




August 17, 2018

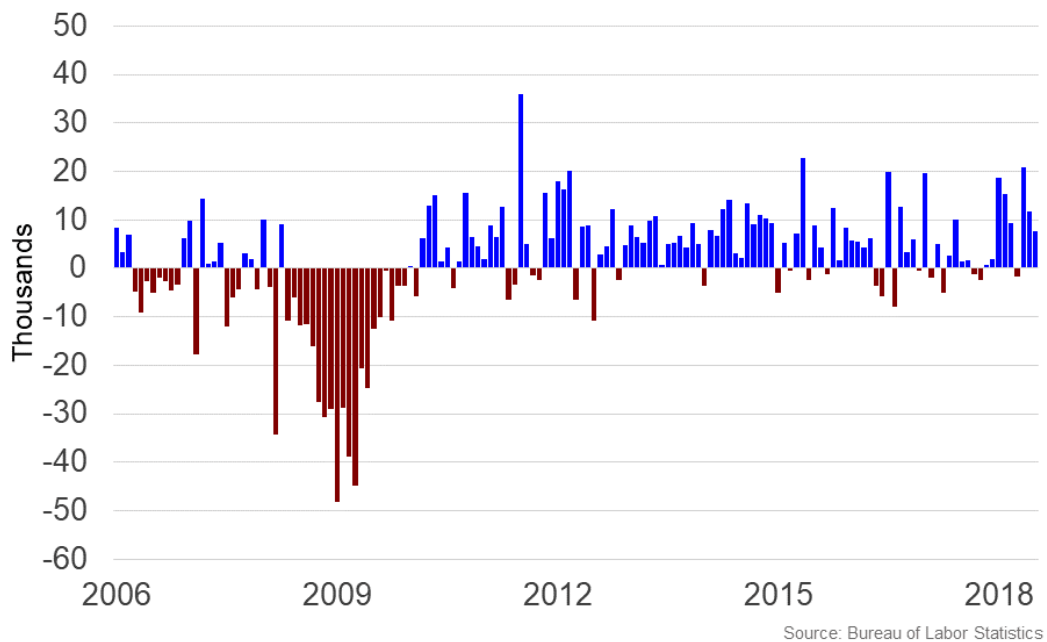
Summary

- **Ohio added 7,600 jobs and the unemployment rate increased by 0.1 percentage point to 4.6 percent in July** according to Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) data.
- **Over the past twelve months, Ohio added 82,200 jobs** and the unemployment rate fell by 0.5 percentage point from 5.1 percent.
- **In July, Ohio's private sector added 8,800 jobs** and over the past twelve months it created 78,900 jobs.
- The number of **unemployed Ohioans rose by 5,853 in July**, and over the past year 37,639 Ohioans found jobs.
- Ohio's **labor force participation rate remains unchanged** from 62.9 percent in July. Since last year, the labor force participation rate fell 0.1 percentage point.
- The national unemployment rate **declined by 0.1 percentage point to 3.9 percent in July**. State employment and unemployment data for August is scheduled for release on September 21, 2018. The national employment situation report for August will be released on Friday, September 7, 2018.



Ohio Nonfarm Payroll Jobs

Monthly Change (Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)



Ohio Payroll Employment

Ohio added 7,600 jobs, or 0.14 percent, on a seasonally adjusted basis during July. In the prior month, Ohio added 11,700 jobs. Over the past twelve months, nonfarm payrolls in Ohio increased by 82,200, or 1.49 percent. Ohio nonfarm payroll employment has increased in 9 of the past 12 months.

Nationally, nonfarm payrolls increased by 157,000 jobs in July, or 0.11 percent. Over the 12-month period ending July 2018, nonfarm payrolls grew by 2,400,000 jobs, or 1.64 percent. Ohio ranks 27th among the 50 states and the District of Columbia for percentage gain in nonfarm payroll employment over the past 12 months.

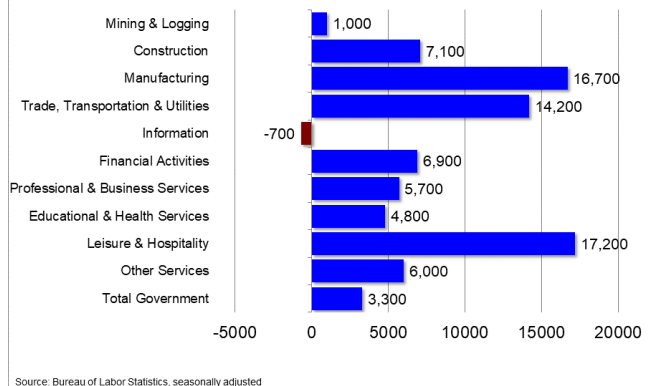
During July, Ohio's private-sector added 8,800 jobs, or 0.18 percent. The private-sector in Ohio added 10,200 jobs in the prior month. Over the past twelve months, private-sector payrolls in Ohio increased by 78,900, or 1.66 percent. Ohio private-sector payroll employment has increased in 10 of the past 12 months.

Nationally, private-sector payroll jobs increased by 170,000 jobs in July, or 0.13 percent. Over the past 12 months, the nation's economy has added 2,392,000 jobs in the private-sector, an increase of 1.92 percent. Ohio ranks 27th among the 50 states and the District of Columbia for percentage gain in private-sector payroll employment over the past 12 months.

The best performing sectors on a seasonally adjusted basis during July were Manufacturing (+4,700) and Construction (+2,200). The poorest performing sectors during the month were Total Government (-1,200) and Professional & Business Services (-1,200).

The best performing sectors during the last twelve months were Leisure & Hospitality (+17,200) and Manufacturing (+16,700). The poorest performing sectors during the last twelve months were Information (-700) and Mining & Logging (+1,000).

Change in Ohio Payroll Employment by Sector over Past 12 Months



Ohio Labor Force Statistics

Labor Force Participation

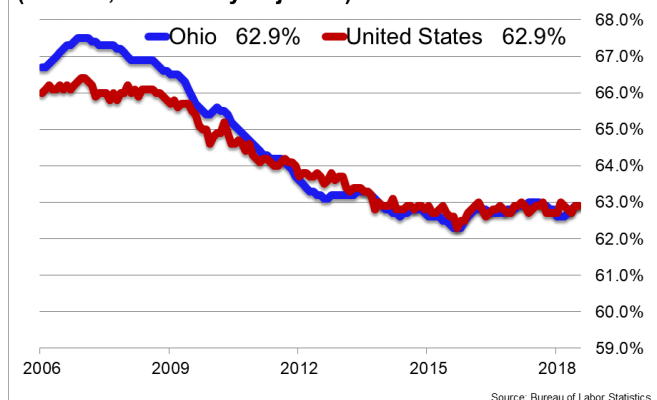
The labor force participation rate in Ohio was unchanged at 62.9 percent in July. Among the 50 states and the District of Columbia, 27 have a higher labor force participation rate than Ohio. The labor force participation rate in Ohio is unchanged from a year earlier. The labor force participation rate is the percentage of the civilian noninstitutionalized population age 16 and older who are employed or actively looking for work.

The 10-year high for the labor force participation rate in Ohio was 66.9 percent in August 2008. The series high for the labor force participation rate in Ohio occurred in February 2007 when the labor force participation rate hit 67.5 percent. The 10-year low for the labor force participation rate was 62.3 percent in October 2015. The series low for the labor force participation rate occurred in September 1976 when the labor force participation rate hit 61.3 percent. The national labor force participation rate was unchanged at 62.9 percent, but remains near its 38-year low of 62.4 percent.

Employment-to-Population Ratio

The employment-to-population ratio, or the percentage of the Ohio civilian noninstitutionalized population 16 years and older counted as employed, declined to 60.0 percent in July from 60.1 percent the prior month. Among the 50 states and the District of Columbia, 30 have higher employment-to-population ratios than Ohio. The employment-

Ohio and U.S. Labor Force Participation (Percent, Seasonally Adjusted)



to-population ratio in Ohio is 0.2 percentage point higher than a year earlier.

The 10-year high for the employment-to-population ratio in Ohio was 62.4 percent in August 2008. The series high for the employment-to-population ratio in Ohio occurred in March 2001 when the employment-to-population ratio hit 64.7 percent. The 10-year low for the employment-to-population ratio was 58.2 percent in January 2010. The series low for the employment-to-population ratio occurred in March 1983 when the employment-to-population ratio was 54.7 percent.

The national employment-to-population ratio rose by 0.1 percentage point to 60.5 percent in July. That rate was 0.3 percentage point higher than a year earlier. The all-time high for the employment-to-population ratio was 64.7 in April 2000. The 10-year high for the employment-to-population ratio was 63.4 percent in December 2006. The recent low occurred in October 2013 when the employment-to-population ratio dipped to 58.2 percent. The last time the employment-to-population ratio posted a reading lower than 58.2 percent was July 1983.

